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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/661,983	09/12/2003	Richard L. Wilder	IGTIP202/P-902	9326
22434	7590	03/28/2007	EXAMINER	
BEYER WEAVER LLP P.O. BOX 70250 OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250			RENDON, CHRISTIAN E	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
				3714
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		03/28/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/661,983	WILDER ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Christian E. Rendón	3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 February 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 16 March 2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachments(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

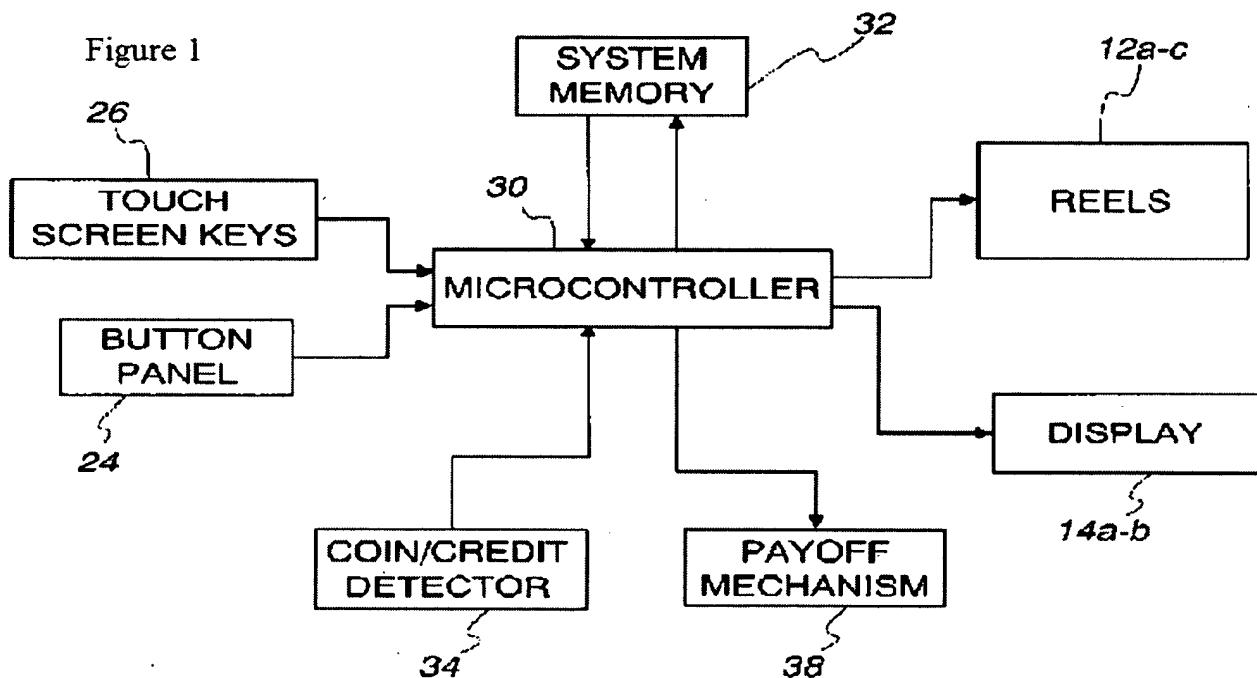
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11, 14-25 and 27-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loose (US 6,517,433) in view of van Berkel and Clarke ("Characterization and Optimization of 3D-LCD," SPIE International Conference on Electronic Imaging, San Jose, Feb. 11-14, 1997, Vol. 3012).

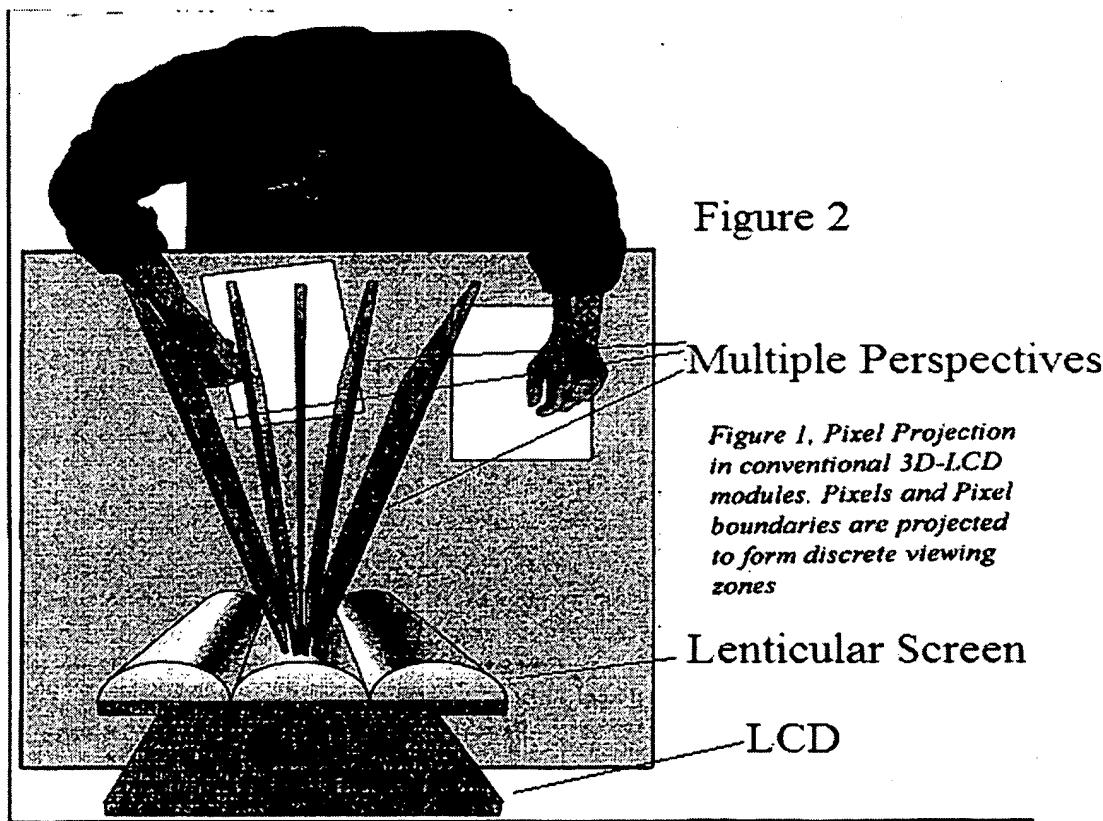
1. Loose has created "a spinning reel slot machine comprises a plurality of mechanical rotatable reels and a video display" (Loose, column 1, line 42) that can depict "animation transforming" (Loose, column 4, line 66) video images. "The video display may be a CRT, LCD, dot matrix, LED, electro-luminescent, or other type of video display known in the art" (Loose, column 3, line 4). Figure 1 is the diagram Loose provided to explain a slot machine's overall system structure. Slot machines inherently contain "value input device" (Figure 1, element 34), a display unit (Figure 1, element 14a-b), a microcontroller (Figure 1, element 30), and memory (Figure 1, element 32). "The system memory is used to store game-related data associated with the chance games" (Loose, column 5, line 63), for example "game code, math tables, a random number generator, audio resources and video resources" (Loose, column 5, line 66). The "microcontroller executes the game code" (Loose, column 6, line 4), "accesses the

video resources to be included in the video image provided by the video display” (Loose, column 6, line 8), “activate a number of pay lines corresponding to the number of credits played” (Loose, column 3, line 30) and calculates the winnings by “an amount corresponding to the award in the pay table for that combination multiplied by the amount of credits bet” (Loose: col. 3, line 67).



2. Loose's patent is missing a "display unit comprising a display screen having a plurality of display pixels and a lenticular screen" as a display screen for viewing three-dimensional images and videos. Van Berkel and Clarke teaches the use of Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and lenticular sheets to provide "a straightforward and optically efficient way of making high quality 3D displays" (Van Berkel and Clarke, pg. 179, par. 3, line 1). A multi-view lenticular (MVL) 3D-LCD is able to provide a 3D experience to a user by projecting different perspectives of an object recorded at

different angles, which can be viewed individually or interlaced and these "perspective views are simply projections of a discrete LCD pixels" (Van Berkell and Clarke, pg 180, par 4, line 3) (Figure 2). Therefore it is imperative to use a lenticular screen with a smooth and anti-reflective back plane to insure user will view all the multiple views at a clear and high quality.



The lenticular sheet comprises of multiple columns of lenticule lens, which are aligned to the columns of LC cells at an angle on the horizontal axis (Figure 3).

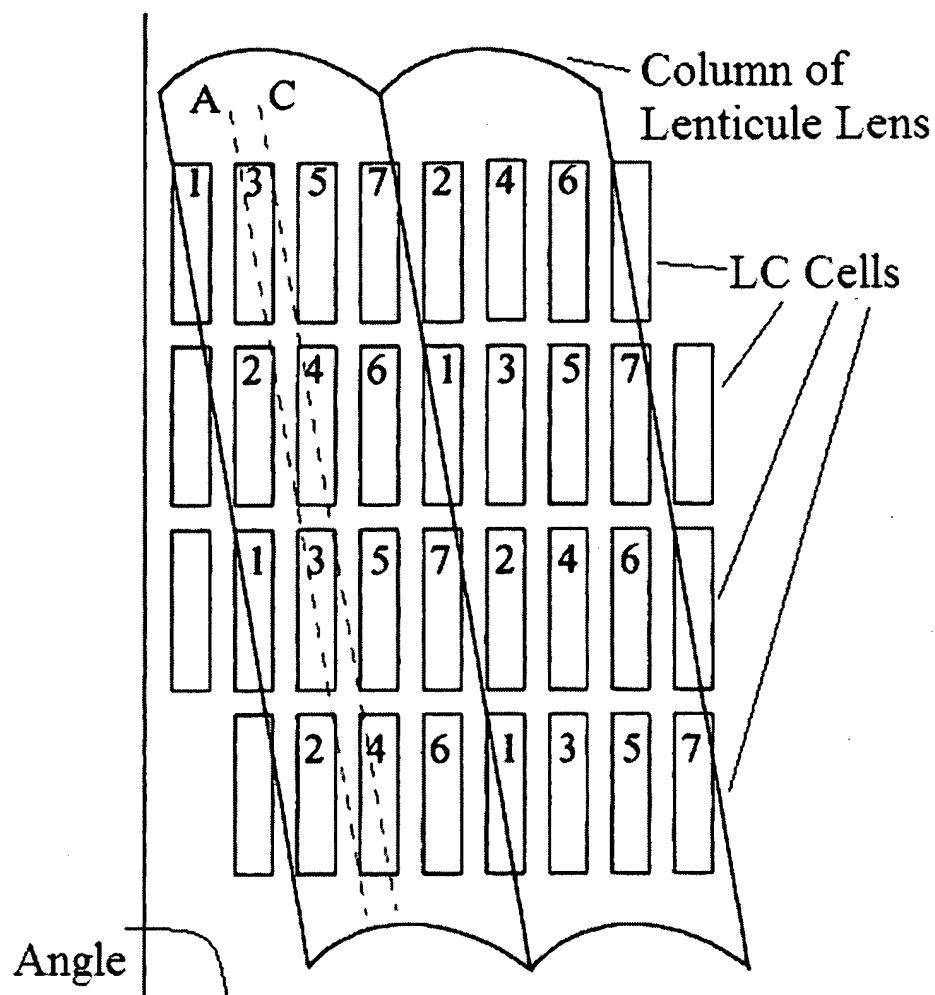


Figure 3

3. The angle allows the display to compensate for moiré patterns that is an inherent visual effect with MVL 3D-LCD (Van Berkel and Clarke, pg 180, par 4, line 6). The moiré effect or "black vertical bars" are the results of recording a portion of the object at an angle and is more apparent when the user views an individual perspective or the views are not interlaced probably because of an insufficient about of views. Angling the lenticular sheet also allows for "any number of views" (Van Berkel and Clarke, pg 184, par 5, line 1) to be achieved. Van Berkel and Clarke discovered that the optimal number

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of views for MVL 3D-LCD to have a high resolution, balanced aspect ratio, and a maximum viewing distance of 1500mm (Van Berkel and Clarke, pg 185) is a 7-view system. Therefore it would be obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, to use MVL 3D-LCD as taught by van Berkel and Clarke as the video display for Loose's slot machine as the next evolutionary step. Loose discloses that the video images can be virtual images, which may be three-dimensional (Loose, column 2, line 66) since Loose wants the images to be interactive (Loose, column 1, line 48) and "capable of effecting extravagant changes to the appearance of the display area" (Loose, column 1, line 52). Loose also discloses that another embodiment of the invention is to have the video image "depict a basic game" (Loose, column 6, line 25), in other words any casino game: poker, keno, blackjack, etc. and the slot reels involve a bonus game (Loose, column 6, line 26). Another advantage of using the MVL 3D-LCD is to produce high quality video images in order to increase the entertainment value of a familiar game and create a new experience for the user. Applicant discloses "nine perspective views" as "preferable to maintain the aspect ratio of the image" (Wilder, par 51, line 10) but provides no evidence as to why nine-view system is preferable over a seven-view system when van Berkel and Clarke discloses a seven-view system as optimal. Therefore a nine-view system is a design choice and not necessary to complete the function of the invention, "provide sufficient perception of the object in three-dimensions from various angles" (Wilder, par 51, line 11).

4. Claims 12-13 and 26 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Loose (US 6,517,433) in view of van Berkel and Clarke ("Characterization and Optimization of 3D-LCD," SPIE International Conference on Electronic Imaging, San

Jose, Feb. 11-14, 1997, Vol. 3012) as applied to claims 1-11, 14-25 and 27-32 above, and further in view of Acres (US 5,655,961). As mentioned above, Loose's slot machine in view of van Berkel's and Clarke's MVL 3D-LCD is an interactive entertainment system that produces three-dimensional images of the user's game of choice. Neither art discloses the game machine being interconnected through the Internet to form a network of gaming apparatuses. Acres discloses the creation of "a system for monitoring and configuring gaming devices interconnected over a high-speed network" (Acres, Abstract, line 1). The Internet is an example of a "high-speed network". Therefore it would be obvious, to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made, to use Acres's system for interconnecting gaming devices like Loose's slot machine for several advantages. The ability to "extract accounting data from individual gaming devices as well as providing player tracking" (Acres, column 1, line 11), the ability to provide users with casino debit accounts and "reconfigure gaming devices remotely" (Acres, column 2, line 32).

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed February 12, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Loose discloses two different embodiments: a direct image version (Loose: Fig 2a) and a reflected image version (Loose: Fig 2b). As discussed in the last paragraph of column 2 the virtual images, which may be three-dimensional (Loose: col. 2, line 66) are generated by a video display and projected on to a reflective mirror (Loose: col. 2, line 55). The video display and the reflective mirror are positioned to project the virtual image in front of the reels between the reels and the player (Loose: col. 2, lines 56-58). Therefore, from the player's perspective the virtual image and the

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reels are interlaced into one image. Since the position of the reflective mirror and video display are considered, the focal length is calculated to insure that the player will view a clear and focused interlaced image that will be pleasing and entertaining.

6. Loose discloses the ability of using any projection display (Loose: col. 3, lines 4-5) as the video display in the second embodiment. Therefore, through the art combination of Loose with van Berkel and Clarke the video display in Figure 2b is a 3D-Lenticular display. Furthermore, the reflective mirror is not necessary for the 3D-Lenticular display to operate normally outside of this invention and does not function as the lenticular sheet.

7. Simply stating that a reference, Acres does not cure the deficiencies of the art combination without a concrete explanation renders the argument invalid and will not be considered.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christian E. Rendón whose telephone number is 571-272-3117. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert E. Pezzuto can be reached on 571-272-6996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Christian E Rendón
Examiner
Art Unit 3714

CER

Ronald Joneau
Primary Examiner
3/26/07